Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1801. [No. 289.

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.
Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Raisins in do.
Starch in do.
Tobacco in kegs, &c.

ALSO,

A quantity of Dry Goods,
Viz.

Kendal Cottons,
Kerseys,
Halfthicks, Plains,
Plaids, Coatings,
Duffils, Flannels,
Irish and Sheeting Linens,
Getman Oznaburgs,
Calicoes, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.

H. and T. MOORE, Auctioneers.
Nov. 9.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
Cotton in bales---*on a credit.*

ALSO,

A varitey of DRY GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting.
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
A variety of Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Nov. 10. Vendue-Master.

BENNETT & WATTS

HAVE IMPORTED
In the Augusta from London, and Commerce from Liverpool, via Baltimore,
The following GOODS,
which completes their assortment for the season---viz.
Superfine cloths and kerseymeres,
5-4 and 6-4 broad cloths of every description,
4-4 and 7-8 plains,
7-4, 6-4 and 4-4 moleskin cut coatings,
Kerseys and halfethicks,
2 trunks muffs, tippets and ermines,
1 box thread edgings, laces, and veils,
3 cases Irish lines,
2 do. do. sheetings and diapers,
3 trunks printed calicoes,
2 case table knives and forks,
White Chapel needles,
Fashionable buttons,
Silk shawls,
Cotton and silk hosiery,
11-8 and 6-4 cotton and linen check,
Threads, tapes and bobbins,
8, 10, 12, and 20d nails, &c. &c.

All of which will be round and open for sale in a few days on moderate terms, at the usual credit, by wholesale or retail.
Oct. 22. drweo

A boy about 14 years of age, of a good education, and respectable connections will be taken as an apprentice at the office of the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening for Sale,
A general assortment of well chosen
DRY GOODS,

Among which are a variety of ladies and gentlemens' ware of the latest fashion and first quality, which being well laid in will be sold on reasonable terms.

WYVILL and LAKE,
Four doors from the corner of Fairfax street, on the south side of King-street, in the store lately occupied by Mr. Peter Sheron.
Nov. 12. d6t

The advertisment in the Intelligencer of yesterday, relative to the removal of the Patent Medicines from Messrs. J. & J. D. Westcott's, having, it seems, been supposed by some persons to imply a degree of censure on them; the subscriber thinks proper to inform the public that in consequence (only) of new arrangements made by the Proprietors, the Medicines heretofore vended by them will in future be sold at his Stationary Store in Royal-street, and at no other place in Alexandria.

SAMUEL BISHOP.
November 11.

DANCING ASSEMBLIES.

The subscribers, as well as those who wish to subscribe to the ALEXANDRIA ASSEMBLIES *are requested to meet at Gadsby's, at six o'clock on Saturday evening next, in order to appoint managers, and establish rules for the season.*

Nov. 12.

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received, by the Reserve from London, part of his
FALL ASSORTMENT,
and is in daily expectation of receiving the balance by the first arrivals from Liverpool.

James Wilson.
Sept. 12. d

FALL GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.
HAVE IMPORTED,
In the Reserve from London, and the Alligator from Liverpool,
A large and general assortment of
FALL GOODS,
Which are opening for sale on the usual terms.
They have also on hand,
A large quantity of ISLE of MAY and TURKS ISLAND
SALT,
suitable for the Western country, and three bushel Sacks.
Oct. 3. d

FALL GOODS.

Robert T. Hooe and Co.
HAVE RECEIVED,
Per ship Orion from Liverpool, and ship Reserve from London,
DRY GOODS,
suitable to the approaching season, which will be sold on reasonable terms by the piece or package only.

They have likewise for Sale,
A quantity of German linens,
Hardware from Birmingham,
Earthen ware in crates,
Brown sugar in hhds. and bls.
Coffee in bags.
Sept. 14.

FALL GOODS.

William Oxley and Co.
HAVE IMPORTED,
In the Reserve from London, and Aligator from Liverpool,
Part of their Fall Goods,
which will be sold very low for cash or approved notes, and a liberal credit will be given to their punctual customers.
Oct. 5. d

JOHN G. LADD

HAS FOR SALE,
Coarse and fine salt,
Russia sheeting and Duck,
West India and N. E. rum,
Molasses, Sugar and Coffee,
Hyson, hysonskin, Souchon and bohea } Teas of the best quality,
A few casks Madeira wine,
Do. bls. beef,
Mould and dipt candles,
7 by 9 window glass,
Soap, cheese and shad,
Men and womens' shoes,
Writing and wrapping paper,
Cotton and wool in bags,
1 box linen checks,
1 do. playing cards,
1 do. Dutch quills,
Sewing twine,
A few crates and boxes glass ware,
Pepper, nutmegs, alspce, allum,
Plaister of Paris, &c. &c.
Oct. 14. d

CHINA.

JAMES BACON
Has received from Philadelphia, a consignment of
INDIA CHINA,
Consisting of
Blue and white Dining Sets, 170 pieces,
Evening Tea Sets from 49 to 64 do.
Nankeen Breakfast Sets,
Bowls, Cake Plates, &c. which he will dispose of on very low terms for cash.

Being about to quit the DRY GOODS business, he will dispose of the remainder of his stock in that line, considerably under first cost.
Oct. 26. d

JUST RECEIVED,
COARSE WOOLLENS,

Consisting of
Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings, striped blankets and kersey duffils---For sale on very moderate terms by the package, on the usual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.
Oct. 6. d

For Liverpool,

The British BRIG
THOMAS,
J. Drewry, Master;
Burthen about 300 hhds. on her first voyage, and sails well; part of her cargo is engaged. For freight of the remainder, which will be taken on liberal terms, apply to

GEO. WORTHINGTON.
Alexandria, Nov. 5. d

Lawrence Owen
Has commenced business in King-street, nearly opposite the Washington Tavern, where he has on hand
A general assortment of
DRY GOODS.
Among which are a handsome assortment of London Superfine Cloths, which he will sell low for Cash.
October 22. d

WHEAT.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few thousand bushels of good wheat.

John M'Kinney,
King-street, opposite the Washington tavern—*Who will give Cash for*
FLAXSEED.
Sept. 19. d

Nov. 10, 1801.

GENTLEMEN,

For the consideration of the inhabitants liable to pay taxes, you are requested to publish the following letter, containing the opinion of Mr. CHARLES LEE *on the new tax, and oblige yours, &c.*

RICHARD CONWAY.
Messrs. S. Snowden and Co.

Alexandria, 7th. Nov. 1801.

SIR,

IN consequence of your conversations I have turned my attention to the subject of the new Tax imposed by the Board of Commissioners, for the maintenance of the poor during the current year, and for commencing a fund to provide for them a permanent establishment in future.

The charitableness of the object ought not to prevent a correct view of the tax, and to me it appears to be illegal, unnecessary, arbitrary and oppressive.

Illegal, because it is neither conformable to the laws of Virginia or Maryland, and one or the other ought to furnish the rule. If the rule is furnished by the laws of Maryland, which, is my opinion, then by these no authority is given to levy a poor tax, but from year to year, for the expences of each year; or if the laws of Virginia are supposed to furnish the rule, then these do not authorise an assessment of real property and a per centage upon the amount thereof, for this purpose.

Unnecessary, because by the laws of Congress, certain fines and forfeitures in the County of Alexandria are payable to the Board of Commissioners to defray the County expences; and from this fund, I am credibly informed, there is already a sum in the hands of the Marshal and Inspector of Flour, exceeding one thousand dollars, which, most probably, will be still greater at the end of the year. Heretofore less than two thousand dollars has been found sufficient for the yearly charges of the poor in the Town, and as to the other part of the County, scarcely any sum is required on this account. The new tax is calculated to raise 4,000 dollars, and as 1,000 dollars in addition to the fines and forfeitures already in the hands of the Marshal and Flour Inspector, make a greater sum than has been expended in any one year, to my knowledge, it is manifestly unnecessary to raise four thousand dollars for this object during the present year.

Arbitrary, because it proceeds from the will and pleasure of the Board of Commissioners, being neither agreeable to the laws of Congress, or of Virginia, or of Maryland, and is founded on an assessment palpably unequal and unjust. Instances of this inequality need not to be recited.

Oppressive: because it is exacted in addition to the usual taxes, and upon a new assessment considerably exceeding any former valuation of the same property, and exacted at a time when one fourth or one third of the sum would certainly have been enough for the present year, according to the best judgment I have been able to form upon the subject.

The result of these observations is that you are not bound by law to pay the tax, and if the tax gatherer proceeds in the collection, it will be at his peril.

CHARLES LEE.
To Capt. Richard Conway.

Thompson and Veitch

Have received by the brig Commerce, capt. Baldwin, from England,
A Consignment of a Quantity of
DRY GOODS,
Amongst which are,
Printed calicoes and chintzes,
Muslins of various kinds,
Plain and figured cambric,
Muslinetts and dimities,
Irish linens and table linens,
Shawls, hosiery and ribbons,
Blanketing, serges, &c. &c.

Being desirous of closing the sales speedily, the above goods will be sold unusually low, for cash, produce or notes at a short date.

FROM THE WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

To the Hon. JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

IN the obſervations and remarks now ſubmitted to your conſideration, and that of the people of the United States, you will perceive none of thoſe malignant effuſions, which have too long diſgraced the freedom of the preſs, as applied by your "Sect" to the ſages and patriots who have preceded you in the high and dignified ſtations to which they have been called by the voice of America—But you will find an attempt to examine your political conduct with candor, and with that decency which becomes a freeman, and to which from your former ſervices, and the high ſtation you fill, you are entitled from every American.

In early life you were diſtinguiſhed as a young man of ſplendid talents and genius, from whom much was expected at riper years: and at a very early period you were elected a member of the legiſlature, and during I believe the firſt ſeſſion in which you ſerved, you were elevated to the rank of a Councillor of State. In both theſe capacities it is conceded you faithfully and ably diſcharged your ſeveral important duties. Your promiſing talents, ſoon, however, marked you out as a proper character to fill a ſtill more important and dignified office, and you again received an elevation to that of a member of Congreſs under the Confederation, which, feeble as it was, carried us triumphantly through our revolutionary conteſt. Returning your appointment to your native ſtate, your eminenr talents ſoon again brought you into the legiſlature, where, in conjunction with the venerable Henry, with whom you cordially coincided in recommending to the ſeveral ſtates forming the American Confederacy, to appoint delegates to meet at Annapolis for the purpoſe of ſtrengthening the bond of union, by which they were for common defence and common benefits united. The old confederation, during the ſtorms of war in which all America united in the common cauſe, was found, when aided by patriotic ſentiments pervading every breaſt, ſufficiently ſtrong to ward off the dangers with which our independence was aſſailed —But no ſooner had peace ſpread its benign influence over our happy land, than it was found, thoſe patriotic feelings and ſentiments which had guided us ſafely through our ſtruggles for liberty, no longer upheld and ſupported our weak and tottering government.

It was found that, in the conſtruction of man, there are certain feelings and paſſions that can only be reſtrained within proper bounds, by wholeſome, energetic, and well adminiſtered laws; that the powers of our rulers were ſcoffed at and diſregarded---That thirteen jarring and independent governments afforded no ſecurity or protection to our rights and our property —That confidence between man and man, in the ordinary tranſactions of ſociety, was but a name, and in fact had no exiſtence —That the general welfare, for the want of energy in the government, was ſcarcely known, and that the confederation which had ſafely carried us to peace, liberty, and independence, was crumbling into duſt, and at the eve of diſſolution.

Without a ſhilling in the national treaſury to ſupport the ordinary expences of civil government, not to mention the payment of our honeſt debts, the price of that peace, liberty and independence which we ſo much prize, for which we ſo nobly fought and bled, and for which, honor, gratitude and the national faith, was ſo ſolemnly pledged. Hence reſulted that wiſe meaſure already mentioned, of calling upon the ſeveral ſtates to give efficient powers to the general government to enable it to perform all thoſe honorable and ſacred engagements. And you, Sir, as one among the diſtinguiſhed American worthies, were ſelected by your native ſtate to aſſiſt in that auguſt aſſembly.... How you conducted yourſelf in this momentous buſineſs is known, and with gratitude acknowledged, by exiſting millions of the American people. The form of a conſtitution was adopted and ſubmitted to the ſtates for ratification.

Returning from your able and ſucceſsful labors in the general convention, all eyes looked up to, and all hearts beat high for the continued exertions of the intelligent Madiſon—repoſing entire confidence in his powerful aid in completing the work ſo happily begon; and under his auſpices, all entertained the moſt flattering hopes, that a wiſe frame of government would ſoon be eſtabliſhed, the duration of which would be commenſurate with time, and under which, the exiſting generation and the lateſt poſterity would find a ſhield for life, liberty and property. The conſtitution and form of government was adopted and organized. Before I proceed to examine you in your new ſtation of a repreſentative of the people in Congreſs, under the new government, permit me to take ſome notice of your later conduct in the State Legiſlature. During the period which paſſed from the peace of 1783 to the organization of the new government in 1789, no ſubject perhaps excited more unjuſt clamour than the honeſt payment of the national debt—the price of independence: ſpeculations on the unpaid ſoldier, or on the neceſſitous officer, had been extended to a conſiderable degree. Perſons either for gain, or poſſeſſing more confidence in the faith of government than others, adventured their monies in theſe unfunded debts, and whilſt partial proviſion only, was made by ſome of the States to pay off the intereſt of the State debts, it was natural to expect the evidences would undergo conſiderable depreciation—more ſo in reſpect to the *proper* debt of the United States in the then government, of which no power of coercion exiſted for raiſing revenue, and as the nation could barely ſupport its own civil government by requiſitions, no reliance could be had for the honourable and faithful diſcharge of its debts. This ſtate of things actually produced in Maſſachuſetts, a ſerious rebellion againſt the laws. In our own State, things did not extend ſo far, but you will recollect how much ſenſibility was excited upon this ſubject, and you will moreover recollect, a ſerious propoſition was brought forward in the legiſlature for *diſcriminating* between original holders of certificates, and holders by purchaſe. Do you recollect Sir, that propoſition? I will anſwer the queſtion—You do. Do you remember your ſpeech upon this ſubject? You do. This ſpeech ſilenced all oppoſition, and to uſe the ſtrong and deciſive language of a deceaſed friend, for which he was highly diſtinguiſhed, expreſſed by him to the writer of theſe remarks, "It was the beſt ſpeech he "ever heard or read, and better than any he ever expected to hear or read." Theſe ſentiments in the State Legiſlature, are introduced here, to contraſt them with thoſe delivered by you on a ſimilar ſubject in Congreſs, and will be noticed hereafter. In order to bring you fully before the public, I muſt alſo recur to the period of the general convention. Do you recollect, Sir, that you either publicly in the convention, or privately to ſome members with whom you were *then* in political uniſon and confidence, propoſed and ſtrongly advocated, the incorporation of an article in the conſtitution for *aſſuming the ſtate debts?* You muſt recollect the fact, and you muſt further recollect, that you could with difficulty be prevailed upon to give up this favorite idea. A diſtinguiſhed member of the convention convinced you by reaſoning to the following effect. "The ſubject of aſſuming the "State debts is proper for legiſlative in- "terpoſition, and within the powers to be "given to the general government, and "a meaſure ſo juſt in itſelf that no doubt "can be entertained of its adoption. To "make it an article of the conſtitution "may defeat the adoption, by the ſtates, "or ſome of them." To this reaſoning you reluctantly yielded, and the article was not introduced. At the firſt ſeſſion of the firſt congreſs, the ſecretary of the treaſury was directed to report to congreſs at their next ſeſſion ways and means for the ſupport of public credit, and to pay the debts of the Union. During the recreſs did not the then ſecretary of the treaſury, with whom you were in habits of intimacy and confidence, correſpond regularly with you, aſking your advice and ſupport on this important and momentous ſubject? Did he not communicate to you very early his intention to recommend the aſſumption of the ſtate debts—did he not confidentially ſubmit his report to you before it went into Congreſs for your approbation, and did you not then for the firſt time, ſuggeſt you objection to the article of aſſumption? What were your reaſons for thus rapidly changing your opinion upon a fundamental principle? In the convention in 1787 you were found a zealous advocate for making the aſſumption of State debts a conſtitutional regulation.

In 1790 you are found oppoſing in Congreſs this very principle, ſo ſtrongly contended for in Convention. The enlightened Madiſon, it is believed, does not change his opinion, always formed with great deliberation, upon light and trivial grounds! Upon what grounds then I again aſk, was this opinion changed? And how does this conduct ſquare with the opinion entertained by you in convention? In it we certainly can behold nothing of that ſubſtantial and conſiſtent policy ſo eſſential in a ſtateſman. But how ſhall another departure from eſtabliſhed principles be accounted for? You delivered a ſpeech in the legiſlature of Virginia *againſt diſcrimination*, "the beſt ever heard or read," and in Congreſs, only two or three years after, you advocated this very *diſcrimination*. Can you reconcile theſe ſtrange contradictions? Can even the ſagacious Madiſon, reconcile theſe jarring opinions? When you were firſt elected to Congreſs, you were ſupported by federaliſts----Your opponent, Mr. Monroe, was ſupported by the other "Sect." In the General Convention, in the State Convention, and during the early part of your ſervices in the new Congreſs, you were a Federaliſt. It is alſo believed you had a conſiderable ſhare in writing the beſt expoſition and recommendation of the conſtitution extant, under the ſignature of Publius.--- Mr. Monroe was an anti-federaliſt. This gentleman has continued ſo, and it is believed has never deviated from his original principles. You are now in cordial policy with him. Has Mr. Monroe more underſtanding than yourſelf?---Do you yield the palm of intelligence to the *faithful ex-miniſter?* Or do you acknowledge him to poſſeſs more candor and more political honeſty than yourſelf? Theſe, Sir, are ſome of the prominent features in your political portrait.

I will now examine you in your preſent ſtation of ſecretary of ſtate. By the conſtitution and the practice of the government you are made one of the confidential cabinet councillor's of the Preſident, and hence it muſt be inferred, and the inference is fair and irreſiſtable, that you not only approve, but recommend the violence and oppreſſion with which the Preſident indulges, and gratifies his malignant paſſions againſt innocent and unoffending "meritorious officers to make room for "unworthy creatures of his own."

Do you, or can you with a clear conſcience recommend *now*, when "the imagination *is* heated and diſturbed by faction," that political intolerance, as deſpotic as wicked, the *diſmiſſing meritorious officers?* Do you not perceive that even the calm, mild and intelligent Madiſon can view with more than ſavage delight, that tyrannical exerciſe of power, the *abuſe* of which in 1789, *exceeded his conception, and to which his imagination could not extend upon any rational principle?* Altho' the *imagination may be heated and diſturbed by faction*, there muſt be moments when theſe paſſions will give place to calm reflection, and in theſe moments will you be pleaſed to reflect, and let me aſk, do you not now, as in 1798, think that the Preſident in the *wanton exerciſe of this dangerous and royal* power deſerves an IMPEACHMENT before the Senate? Although you no doubt recollect your ſpeeches and opinions in 1798, and although they have been recently republiſhed, you are again invited to peruſe them. Your judgment will readily ſuggeſt the conſequent deductions which will be made by the people of America and their repreſentatives, to whom this ſolemn appeal is ſubmitted.

I have been long acquainted with you perſonally: have long admired your talents and uſefulneſs, and whilſt I lament that the degeneracy of the times has marked you as an apoſtate from original & correct principles, I muſt hope you will ſooner or later ſee your error, and I pray you conſider well---I beſeech you to turn from your preſent courſe of *political intolerance* and aſſert your own independence & better judgment than that of your Cheif. Notwithſtanding Mr. Jefferſon is elevated to the firſt office in the government, you poſſeſs more of the public confidence than attaches to him; becauſe it is believed you poſſeſs more virtue and talents.

Turn then I ſay from your preſent courſe, and as you have in former times contributed in an eſſential degree to reſtore a diſſatisfied people to order and good government----As you have alſo had a conſiderable hand in bringing about the preſent alarming convulſions, threatening death and deſtruction to this happy land; turn then I repeat once more, and add your weight in the ſcale of tranquilizing a divided people.

With an aſſurance of future notice of your political career, accept the homage of my higheſt reſpect.

A VIRGINIAN.

London, October, 1801.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

WAR IN INDIA.

In a former paper we ſtated the commencement of a new war in Indoſtan, & the movement of the Myſor army & Bombay againſt the Cottiote Rojah; by the late overland diſpatches we are poſſeſſed of letters to the 4th of May, which gives the following account of the occaſion and progreſs of the war to that date:—

"In the year 1775, Hyder Ally authoriſed the Smyjah Rajah to take poſſeſſion of a part of Wynaad, which the Cottiote Rajah had wreſted from Coorga ſixty or ſeventy years before. An attempt was made ſome years after by two young princes of Coorga to retake this diſtrict, but they, and a great part of their army, periſhed in the enterpriſe, but the pretenſions of their family were not relinquiſhed.

"Nagapan, the preſent Rajah of Cottiote, ſome time ſince, by profeſſions of friendſhip ſeduced the Coorga Rajah to Cottiote on a viſit, when he treacherouſly threw him into priſon, and compelled him to purchaſe his liberty by aſſigning to Nagapan ſome very valuable diſtricts.

"Coorga Rajah was then ſuffered to return; and a ſtrong corps followed him acroſs the Ghants to take poſſeſſion of the ceded provinces. Being arrived in the country, he quickly aſſembled a ſuperior corps, and ſurrounding the Cottiote detachment, compelled its leader to ſign a deed, not only cancelling that which had been extorted by Nagapan, but in his name, relinquiſh all claims to that part of Wynaad which had been for ſo many years the object of diſpute. This produced a freſh war, which after nearly depopulating the country, was terminated by the Britiſh government, which at the peace of Seringapatam, took the Coorga Rajah under its protection.

"Nagapan, though reſtrained from hoſtilities by the preſence of the Britiſh forces on his frontiers, prepared for war ſo ſoon as circumſtances would favor its commencement: And the moment our troops were called to the northward by the rebellion of Doondeah, he renewed his depredations on the Coorga frontiers, and advantaged by the abſence of the Rajah to the eaſtward, carried deſtruction into the heart of his dominions, putting to death many women and children of his family, deſtroying whole villages, and committing the moſt wanton and barbarous exceſſes.

"To repreſs and puniſh theſe outrages, the Myſore army, under the command of col. Stephenſon, in the beginning of January laſt, commenced its operations. Our troops had been engaged in numerous ſkirmiſhes with the enemy, but advantaged by the nature of the country, he had been enabled to avoid any general action, and harraſſed and annoyed our people exceedingly. The main body of his army compriſed about 4000 men, ſupplied with a numerous park of artillery, is directed, it is ſtated, by French engineers. A diviſion of the Bombay army was advancing to take them in rear, which was expected to oblige them to abandon the faſtneſſes which they occupied, and from whence it would otherwiſe be extremely difficult to diſlodge them.

"The movements of the Nagapan are connected with, and ſuppoſed to have influenced the hoſtility of ſome others of the native powers. Accounts from Wynaad ſtate, that in the beginning of April, a large body of troops, ſuppoſed to be in the pay of the Pyche Rajah, had aſſembled on the Wombatalum, and encamped on its banks. A detachment of the Britiſh ſouthern army was ſent to driva them from this poſition, but the force proved inadequate to the ſervice. Our people attacked with their uccuſtomed gallantry, but the enemy having brought ſome heavy guns to bear on them from an eminence, they were obliged to retire with loſs.

"A few days after, in conſequence of ſevere rains, the river overflowed its banks and obliged the enemy to retire from his poſition, when our troops, conſiderably reinforced, renewed the attack, routed, and purſued him to the Ghauts; where we have eſtabliſhed poſts to obſerve his further movements.

"Amongſt the killed and wounded three or four Frenchmen have been diſcovered; and it has been aſcertained that ſeveral others have been ſent from the Mauritius, for the purpoſe of exciting the Pyche Rajah to hoſtility with the Britiſh, and organizing and directing his army.

"Theſe conteſts, however, altho' now productive of extreme toil, and ſome loſs to our people, muſt ultimately tend to the extenſion of our empire in India, now too

firmly eſtabliſhed to be ſeriouſly affected by the impotent guſts of paſſion which ſo frequently agitate that hemiſphere; they have prevented the propoſed reduction of the military eſtabliſhment on the line of frontier from Fallery Durgan to Adviga-ram, and induce conſiderable reinforcements being ſent thither."

BOSTON, October 30.

Arrived, ſchr. Mercury, Batey, St. Johns, 7 days.

Same day, ſchr. Three Siſters, Enoch Coffin late maſter, (who died on the paſſage) from St. Croix, via Quarantine. The Alligator, Rice, from Portſmouth arrived at St. Croix, 25th September 10 ſail in 6 days—ſchr. Morning Star, from Falmouth, to ſail in 5 days for New-York—The Induſtry, Treſerthen, from Portſmouth, arrived the 29th—ſchr. Village, from New-York to ſail 15th September for Curracoa. Brig Peace, Smith, for Newburyport, ſailed the 27th—Oct. 10, ſpoke ſhip Harry, from Liſbon, via Cadiz bound to Philadelphia, 32 days out. 7th ſhip Minerva, Delan, 10 days from New-Bedford, for Turks Iſland. 18th, ſchr. Theoda, Glover, 25 hours from Salem, for Havanna.

November 1.

This day arrived, the ſhip Albion, (Engliſh) capt. M'Lean, from Greenock, nothing new.

Ship Flag, (Engliſh) capt. Kirk, from Newfoundland.

The quarantine on veſſels from foreign ports ceaſed on Saturday laſt, by order of the Board of Health.

At Glaſgow, Sept. 8. Brig Juſtenian, to ſail ſoon, and ſhip Commerce, do. both for Boſton.

At Bourdeaux, Sept. 17. Brig Three Friends, Endicott, of Salem; Jacob, Brown, Boſton; Betſy, Patch, Newburyport; Jefferſon, Bartlett, Plymouth; Auguſta, Davis, Glouceſter; Jack, Stacy, do. Halcyon, Fettyplace, Boſton; Paragon, Appleton, do; Preſident, Lee, Portland; Hannah, Furlong, Newburyport; ſhip Benjamin, Beale.

SALEM, October 30.

Capt. Burgeſs, who arrived on Saturday, from Cape Francois, informs, that Touſſaint Louverture had declared that iſland independent of all nations; that it ſhould be neutral, and its trade free to all powers, &c. As Capt. B. brought no papers, or official documents of this event, we have given the report as we received it. We however think capt. B. has been miſinformed.

The amount of revenue received at Cape Francois, ſhort of three moths, amounted to 300,000 dollars. The import and export duties are nearly one third the whole cargo.

NEW-YORK, November 6.

Cleared, ſhip Two Friends, Voſe, London; brig Eliza Ann, Richard, Havannah; Philanthrophiſt, Watſon, Bordeaux; ſch'r Franklin, Chaſe, Malaga.

Too much praiſe cannot be beſtowed on governor Wentworth for his humane exertions in contributing to the relief and comfort of diſtreſſed ſeamen, who may be caſt on the iſle of Sable. It is evident, that American ſeamen, in a peculiar degree will be benefited by the important eſtabliſhment now going forward on that hitherto deſolate iſle.

The following letter on this ſubject, from a reſpectable ſource, will be found intereſting.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, Nova-Scotia, dated 9th Oct. 1801.

"I am indebted and very thankful to you for ſeveral kind letters, the objects of which I have exerted my beſt intereſts to accompliſh; and I hope the ſeveral perſons engaged have reported to you—You will be pleaſed to find the legiſlature have paſſed a liberal vote of money for the purpoſe of commencing an eſtabliſhment on the iſle of Sable; to prevent as much as poſſible ſhipwrecks, and to afford all aid and aſſiſtance to preſerve perſons and property caſt on thoſe ſhores. The honorable Wm. Forſyth and Charles M. Wentworth, and Michael Wallace, William Cochran and Charles Morris, eſquires, are commiſſioners for effecting this important truſt. Jas. Morris (who you probably may recollect, an inn keeper on the Windſor road) is appointed ſuperintendant to reſide on that iſland.—He is particularly qualified, by his good temper, ſobriety, uncommon mechanical ingenuity, and ſeventeen year's ſervice in the navy. He is appointed juſtice of the peace and inſpector, ſurveyor and ſearcher of impoſt and exciſe, and is alſo authorized by a warrant to take charge of the iſland, ſhores and fiſheries and of all wrecks found there, in caſes where perſons are not ſaved, competent to the care of ſuch property. Inſtructions are given to him, that perſons ſaved with property, are to have the full care, charge and poſſeſſion of it, and to export it in any manner they may think beſt. Every aid and aſſiſtance is to be afforded, and a receipt given ſpecifying the property ſaved, the aid received, and referring the ſalvage or reward to be aſcertained by the commiſſioners at Halifax; but neither fee or reward is to be taken, or property diſpoſed of upon the iſland. There are alſo four able men and proper boats with materials completely fitted to erect an houſe and good ſtores. Alſo cattle, ſheep, goats, and poultry for breed, and ſome for uſe if neceſſity requires; cloathing, ſalted proviſions, and all other neceſſaries have alſo been provided, and the detachment with ſtores and materials ſailed in a fine ſchooner on the 4th inſt. under convoy of his majeſty's armed brig the Earl of Moira, capt. Fawſon, who is to land one of his twelve pound carronades with a ſufficient allowance of cartridges and ſky rockets for ſignals, and to anſwer guns heard from the ſea. Flags are to be hoiſted as ſoon as flag-ſtaffs can be located. The mode, and combination to denote danger, and how to eſcape it, is to be concerted by capt. Fawſon and Mr. Morris on their arrival on the iſland. On the return of the former I will tranſmit the ſame for your preciſe information. The buildings now ſent, will be erected on the weſt ſide of the iſland.—Next year we propoſe to erect others in the middle and on the eaſt end, if this enſuing winter's experiment ſhould recommend it. The liberality and cheerfulneſs with which the legiſlature have encouraged this humane eſtabliſhment, reflects the greateſt credit on them; and affords me the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction. I am perſuaded you will participate with us herein, and as the navigation of the United States is particularly intereſted, that you will make ſuch communications, as you may think expedient to enable whoever may want it, to be beſt availed of the benefits intended by the inſtitution. The greateſt care has been taken to extend aid as much as poſſible, to prevent misfortune or to relieve it, and to ſecure property from loſs or from extortion for ſaving it, by referring it in all caſes to the commiſſioners in Halifax; from whoſe reſpectability we are aſſured equity and charity will be united in directing and deciding. The ſuperintendant and boatmen are paid and ſubſiſted, and all neceſſaries furniſhed by this government; that no claims or demand ſhould be made by them, upon the unfortunate. But as extraordinary riſque, enterprize and exertion in ſo good a cauſe deſerve recompence—ſuch caſes are to be exactly ſtated to the commiſſioners, who are to conſider of the meaſure and mode of extra reward to be given."

Extract of a letter from the captain of a veſſel lying at St. Jago de Cuba, to his owner in this city, dated 6th October, 1801, *received by the ſch'r Sukey and Polly.*

"There has been the devil to pay here, and I came in to ſhare the ſtorm. Shortly after my letter to you of the 13th September, an order came on from the governor of the Havanna to arreſt the American conſul, Mr. Blakely; to ſeize his property, and to confine him in priſon; which was put into immediate execution. This meaſure, it is ſuppoſed, has been adopted in conſequence of repreſentations to the Spaniſh government that he was engaged in carrying on an illicit trade."

PHILADELPHIA, November 7.

Arrived, brig Mentor, Toppan, St. Thomas; ſch'rs Intrepid, Jones, Laguira; Eutaw, Ennis, Cape-Francois; Jefferſon, Donaldſen, Mantanzies; Iſabella, Eldridge, Exuma.

A letter from New-Orleans, dated the 5th September, ſays, "Our governor is at the point of death, which would be equally as much lamented by the citizens of this place, as that of the beloved governor Gayoſo."

The immenſe and overgrown *population* of the Ruſſian empire has often been the ſubject of the wonder of travellers and politicians. It is not, however, wholy *unaccountable.* We learn from a late ſtatiſtical writer, that before the year 1770 there were not three books in that empire upon *medical* ſubjects!

Subſtitute for Columbo.

The ſtem and root of the plant, called by L'Heretier, xanthoriza ſimpliciſſima, or apiſolia, has been found, by profeſſor Woodhouſe, to afford a beautiful yellow dye. It is the native of the Carolinas; and the ſpecimens ſent us have a bitter aromatic, and ſomewhat mucilaginous taſte. Dr. Woodhouſe affirms that they poſſeſs medicinal powers not materially unlike thoſe of Columbo root. This plant may, therefore, be conſidered a valuable addition to the American Materia Medica.

November 9.

On Wedneſday, the fourth inſtant, departed this life, doctor *William Shippen*, in his ninetieth year.

Arrived, ſhip Good Friends, Cochrane, Iſle of France; barque Harmony, Baird, St. Croix.

Cleared, ſhip Caroline, Gordon, Amſterdam; brig Harriet, Rand, Halifax; ſchrs. Nancy, Arnold, Havanna; Old Margottin, Panfieres, Cayenne.

Capt. Lord, of the brig Little John Butler, left at Port Republican the following veſſels:

Brig Little Conway, Mollay, Norfolk Eagle, Harris, Wilmington; Jane, Taylor, Philadelphia; ſchrs. Factor, Raymound, New-York; Nancy, Brown, Philadelphia; Flying Fiſh, Haynes, Baltimore; Planter's Adventure, Fiſher, New-York; Harriet, Long, Baltimore; Sloop Independence, Sharp, Philadelphia.

The ſhip Harry, from Liſbon, via Cadiz, bound to this port, was ſpoke, October 10, in lat. 31, long. 70, out 32 days.

Brig Minerva, Lambert, from hence to Briſtol, put into Shelburne, (N. S.) on the 16th ult. out 14 days, leaky.

Capt. Eldridge ſpoke on the 31ſt ult. ſhip Riſing States, off Cape Look-Out, out 26 days from Havanna to this port, all well.

Brig Jane, Taylor, of this port, has arrived at Cape-Francois from Hamburg.

Ship Good Friends from the Iſle of France left there only brig Lilly, Roſs, of and for Philadelphia, to ſail next day.

Brig Favorite, Breevor, from hence has arrived at Guadaloupe.

Extract of a letter from Trenton, (N. J.)

"Governor Bloomfield as chancellor of the ſtate, conſidering four maſters in chancery adequate to the exigencies of that court, hath appointed Fred. Frelinghuyſen Franklin Davenport, Jonathan Rhea, and William S. Pennington, maſters in chancery. He hath alſo appointed William S. Pennington, examiner and clerk in chancery; and hath vacated all other offices of that court.

"As ordinary or Surrogate general, the governor hath alſo re-appointed all the Surrogates in the ſeveral counties of the ſtate."

BALTIMORE, November 7.

The ſhip, Harmony, of this port, was at Laguira on the 10th of October, to ſail in 10 days.

Arrived this evening, ſcr. Eliza, Boulkin, 9 days from Warren, (R. I.)

November 8.

Arrived this day, ſhip Martha, Martin, 42 days from London. Sailed from the Downs the 29th September. Spoke nothing on her paſſage.

The brig William, Padock of this port, paſſed Graveſend on the 6th September.

The brig American, Venn, arrived at Dover, after a paſſage of 33 days, for Amſterdam.

The brig Ranger, Chamberlain, of this port, arrived at Falmouth, 32 days paſſage.

The Ruby, Machelm, of this port paſſed Dover, on the 2d September, for London.

Alſo ſchr. Barbary, capt. Hooper, 29 days from St. Croix.

Left there barque Harmony, captain Beard, to ſail in three or four days. Schr. Sally of New-York, captain Goodfellow, to ſail in two or three days. Brig Orlando, of Portland, to ſail in four or five days. In lat. 21, long. 67, ſpoke ſchr. Patty, captain French, of and for Boſton, 6 days out from the weſt end of St. Croix. Had loſt a boy overboard. Lat. 34, 56, Cape Hatteras in ſight, ſpoke ſchooner Hudibras, of New-London, captain Wilſon, out 18 days from St. Croix, bound to New-York.

Alſo brig Martha and Mary, captain Smith, 16 days from St. Thomas.

October 22, lat. 21, ſpoke a ſchooner from Philadelphia, bound to Haſpaniola. October 24, lat. 31, 26, N. ſaw a ſloop lying to under her main-ſail, October 27, lat. 35 N. ſpoke a ſchr. from Charleſton bound to New York.

Alſo, ſhip Mary, capt. Thompſon, 33 days from St. Jago.

Alexandria Advertiſer.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

☞ The Mail for this place was this morning *again* ſent to the northward from the City of Waſhington or George-Town.

☞ *Should any of the ſubſcribers to this paper have been neglected by the perſon now employed to carry it, as we apprehend may have been the caſe, from his being an entire ſtranger in the place; we muſt beg the favor of them to give information thereof at the Office and it ſhall be rectified.*

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the Preſident of the United States.

Dr. Thomas Tudor Tucker, of South-Carolina, Treaſurer of the United States, in the room of Samuel Meredith, reſigned.

Charles D. Cox, of Pennſylvania, to be Commercial Agent at Dunkirk.

William Patterſon, of New-York, to be Commercial Agent at L'Orient.

CIRCULAR.

Bank of Columbia, 5th Nov. 1801.

Mr. ——— ———,

I am inſtructed by the Preſident and Directors to inform you, that in conſequence of the malicious reports lately circulated and publiſhed in handbills, and in ſome of the newſpapers, tending to injure the credit of this Bank, they determined to have a full inveſtigation of all its tranſactions made by a few intelligent ſtockholders, of well known eſtabliſhed character, reſidents of different parts of the country, and not particularly connected with them, in order that ſuch report thereof might be made as they ſhould deem neceſſary for the ſatisfaction of all concerned.

For this purpoſe the Preſident and Directors requeſted the attendance of the five following gentlemen:—John Steele, Eſq. Comptroller of the Treaſury of the United States, George Murdoch, Eſq. of Fredericktown, William Lorman, Eſq. of Baltimore, William Drummond, Eſq. of Frederickſburgh, and David Steuart, Eſq. of Doden, near Annapolis; who met here accordingly, on the morning of the 3d inſt. By deſire of the Board I now hand you annexed a copy of their report, containing the reſult of the examination.

I am very reſpectfully,
Your obedient ſervant,
Wm. WHANN, Caſhier.

Bank of Columbia, Nov. 4, 1801.

The ſubſcribers, Stockholders in the Bank of Columbia, having attended at the requeſt of the Preſident and Directors thereof, and having taken time to examine minutely into its affairs (which were fully expoſed to our view) do without heſitation declare to all concerned, that the examination has perfectly confirmed our confidence, and that the ſpecie funds compared with the amount of notes in circulation and all claims of every nature on the Bank, completely prove the ſafety and ſtability of the inſtitution.

John Steele,
John Murdoch,
William Lorman,
William Drummond,
David Steuart.

☞ *THE ſale of the LOTS belonging to Elizabeth Donaldſon, adverti ſed by Wm. Hartſhorne and Nicholas Sluby, is poſtponed for the preſent—at leaſt they will not be offered for public ſale.*

11th Mo. 12.

NOTICE.

☞ *A ſtated quarterly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society will be held at Mr. Gadſby's tavern, on Tueſday Evening, the 17th inſt. at 6 o'clock.*

Nov. 12.

☞ *Caſh given for Rags at this office.*

SHREVE & JANNEY

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their ſtore on Union between Prince and Duke ſtreets,

N. England Rum in bls.
Molaſſes in hhds.
Sugar in bls.
Coffee in bags and bls.
Pepper of an excellent quality in bags,
Hyſon, ſouchong and bohea tea by the cheſt,
Caſtile and white ſoap in boxes,
45 boxes ſegars of an excellent quality,
Fine ſalt,
Mackarel by the barrel,
Cod fiſh by the box,
Florence oil in boxes of one doz. each,
Fifty barrels and 50 hhds. of Sugar.

Alſo,

Ladies' Morocco ſlippers by the box,
Mens' ſtrong do. by the doz.
Ravens duck by the piece or bale,
A few bales of gurrahs and ſaigochys,

and are in daily expectation of an additional ſupply.

Sept. 14. d

COTTOM & STEWART

Have received, a large and general

ASSORTMENT of BOOKS

IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF

POLITE LITERATURE;

Amongſt which, are the following:

JEFFERSON'S Notes on Virginia, hot preſs'd, Ed. Kotzebue's Plays, 2 vols. Ladies' Muſical Magazine, Park's Travels, Steuart's View of Society, Cheſterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Culler's Practice of Phyſic, Wallis on Health, Paley's Philoſophy, 2 vols. Gibſon's Surveying, Moore's Navigation, by Blunt, Burns's Poems, Millot's Ancient Hiſtory, 2 vols. Practical Education, 2 vols. Beauties of St. Piere, Buchan's Family Phyſician, Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's Memoirs, Britiſh State Trials, Robinſon's Admiralty Reports, 2 vols. (to be continued) Gentleman and Ladie's Preceptor, 2 vols. Hunter, on the Blood, 2 vols. Caldwell's Memoirs, Willich's Lectures, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's Ditto, Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Edinburgh Diſpenſatory, Elegant Extracts, Conſtitutions, Zimmerman on Solitude, Ditto on National Pride, Blackſtone's Commentaries, 4 vols Collection of Farces, 6 vols. Polite Education, Tooke's Pantheon, Junius's Letters, 2 vols. Guthrie's Geography, Knoxe's Education, 2 vols. Ditto Eſſays, 2 vols. Coſtigan's Travels, Cook's Voyages, 4 vols. Damberger's Travels, &c. &c.

NOVELS.

The Armenian, 2 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols. Antoinette, Tales of Wonder, (by Leivis) 2 vols. My Uncle Thomas, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Spirit of the Caſtle, Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Clara Howard, Ormond, Weiland, Maid of the Hamlet, Vagabond, Sailor Boy, Athlin and Dinbayne, Romance of the Foreſt, 2 vols. Myſteries of Udolpho, 3 vols. Louiſa, Julia and the Baron, Ghoſt Sier, Tale of the Times, 2 vols. Camilla, 5 vols. Evelina, 2 vols. Monk, 2 vols. Family of Ortemburg, Negro, 2 vols. Black Valley, Ellen and Mordaunt, 2 vols. George Barnwell, Mountain Cottager, Children of the Abbey, 2 vols. Roachfort Family, Darcy, Emila de Varmont, Oakindale Abbey, The Fair Impoſtor, 3 vols. Edelfrida, 4 vols. Count de Hoenſdern, 3 vols. Henrietta Mortimer, 2 vols. Faſhionable Daughter, Count Gleichen, Emma Dorville, Scotch Heireſs, 3 vols. Miſs Battimores, 2 vols. Advertiſement for a Huſband, 2 vols. Wandering Iſlander, 2 vols. Cornelia Sedley, 4 vols. Tom Jones, 3 vols. Edward, by Moore, 2 vols. Mordaunt, by Ditto, 2 vols. Reuben an Rachell, Girl of the Mountains, 2 vols. Myſtic Cottager, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Bibles, Teſtaments, Pſalters, Common Prayer Books; Dilworth, Webſter, Univerſal, Pearce, London, and Rational Spelling Books, Primers, and a large collection of Hiſtories and Childrens' Books, Writing and Letter Paper, and Paper Hangings, Wafers, Quills, Ink Powder, Violin Strings, Playing Cards, Song Books, and Blank Books, &c. &c.

ALMANACS for the year 1802, by the groce, dozen, or ſingle.

☞ Country Shopkeepers ſupplied on the loweſt terms.

October 29. d

JOSEPH HIBBERD,

Late from Baltimore,

Reſpectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the

Potting Buſineſs,

at the Pot-Houſe formerly occupied by captain Henry Piercy, where he manufactures, and has for ſale at the moſt reduced prices for caſh, by wholeſale or retail, a large aſſortment of coarſe Earthen Ware, of the beſt quality.

Orders from the country, or elſewhere, will be punctually attended to, and ware delivered at any wharf or ſtore in town, and, if required, will be packed in crates at the ſhorteſt notice.

Oct. 13. eo

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO MAN-SLAVE,

about 21 years of age, active, capable, and well acquainted with all the duties of a dining-room ſervant. Enquire of the Printers.

October 28. 2aw4

Valuable Property for Sale.

Seven hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampſhire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchelter. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine ſeat for a ſaw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will ſhew the lands.

Three thouſand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fiſh Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittſburgh. Some of theſe lands are very good, with conſiderable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Eſq. the Surveyor of that county will ſhew theſe lands.

I will ſell all or any of the above lands for caſh or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of Alexandria, or the city of Waſhington.

R. T. HOOE.

October 23. eo

Clock and Watch Making.

ADAM LYNN

Reſpectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the CLOCK and WATCH MAKING, in addition to the

Jewelry Buſineſs.

He has laid in a large aſſortment of the beſt materials in that line, and is determined no exertion ſhall be wanting to give general ſatisfaction to thoſe who may favor him with their commands.

He alſo informs thoſe perſons who left Watches with Mr. *Joſiah Coryton*, late of this town, that they may have them again on application to him.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Gold, Silver & Plated Wares

for ſale as uſual.

Nov. 3. eo2w

---

100 tons Plaiſter of Paris,
Jamaica Spirit,
Phil adelphia loaf and lump Sugar in hhds and bls.
Liſbon Wine by the pipe or qr. caſk,
1ſt and 2d quality James river Tobacco in kegs,
Coarſe Salt——*For ſale by*

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

☞ Two or three Mill Wrights, and two Journeymen Carpenters wanted immediately.

10 mo. 26. eo

Thomas & John Wright,

King ſtreet, ſecond door from Royal ſtreet,

HAVE IMPORTED,

by the Proſperity, via Philadelphia, and Six Siſters, Baltimore,

Iriſh Linens,
Scotch and Iriſh muſlins,
Mens, boys and childrens' hats,
Worſted and cotton hoſiery,
Black linen and bow ſtrings, for hatters, &c. &c.

Which with a general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

ſuitable for the ſeaſon, they offer for ſale on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh.

Nov. 3 eo

HUGH SMITH

HAS IMPORTED

In the Eliza from Liverpool, a large and general aſſortment of

Earthen Ware & Glaſs,

Which is now opened and offered for ſale, as uſual, on moderate terms.

Likewiſe—a number of

CRATES ASSORTED,

for country merchants.

A variety of table ſervices & crates ſuitable for private families;

Together with

50 boxes ſhort Pipes.

Oct. 9. eo18t

Juſt from Norfolk.

The Subſcriber has for ſale at his Store Prince ſtreet,

Freſh lemons by the box,
Sugar by the barrel,
Beſt Engliſh Cheeſe,
Rhode-Iſland Apples, by the barrel or retail,
Excellent Cramberries,
China Oranges,
Some pickled Lobſters in jars, &c.

ABEL WILLIS.

Oct. 23. eo

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office with neatneſs and diſpatch.*

Caſh given for clean Rags.

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomack,

About three miles from George-Town and the City of Waſhington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 *acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling houſe and ſundry other improvements, ſeveral ſtone quarries and fiſh ſtands, and two vacant mill ſeats.*

Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill ſtones and every neceſſary, complete, for manufacturing flour to the beſt advantage, and with as little manual labor as poſſible; a brewery and diſtillery, a granary, a miller's houſe, a brewer's houſe, cooper's ſhop, &c. and a vacant mill ſeat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which here are ſeveral ſtone quarries and fiſh ſtands.

The purchaſer of the above property, will have an aſſignment of a leaſe for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the firſt day of September next.

The ſtone on the above lands is equal in goodneſs to any, and ſuperior to moſt foundation ſtone on the river—veſſels of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and ſtone quarries.

Any perſon or perſons, who may incline to purchaſe, will of courſe view the premiſes, therefore it is not thought neceſſary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forreſt, at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,
Alexandria.

June 29. 1aw

HOT PRESSED
PLAYING CARDS.

SAMUEL BISHOP

HAS RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF

PLAYING CARDS,

Some of which are ſuperior to any hitherto ſeen in this country.

Alſo on Hand,

A general aſſortment of

Stationary & School Books,

Which are offered for ſale, as uſual, on very moderate terms.

☞ *The ſubſcribers to Ruſſell's Hiſtory of Modern Europe are reſpectfully informed, that the firſt volume of* ANTIENT EUROPE, *by the ſame author, is now ready for delivery.*

Nov. 8. eo3t

Dancing Academy.

MR. LONGER

Informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, and it environs, that he is about re-aſſuming his tuition in this town, and will open his ſchool on or about the middle of next month, where he will teach, as uſual, all the dances at preſent in faſhion, with the greateſt variety of figures he will be able to procure.

Mr. L. hopes that from his thorough knowledge of the art, and his ſucceſs in teaching, which have been fully proved by the unuſual progreſs his ſcholars have made in it, will inſure him the encouragement of the citizens of Alexandria. He thinks it uſeleſs to remind of the perfect order and utmoſt decorum that has hitherto prevailed in his academy; he will only ſay, that the ſame will be continued as much as lays in his power.

PRICE OF TUITION

TEN DOLLARS per quarter, conſiſting of twenty four days—there will be ſome deduction in the price to thoſe ſcholars who were under his tuition laſt winter—one half paid in advance.

Mr. L. alſo informs that he will open a

Night School

for the accommodation of thoſe young gentlemen who cannot attend in the day. Price of Tution *Eight Dollars* per quarter, conſiſting of twenty four nights.

More particular notice will be given as ot the preciſe day of beginning.

☞ *Private Tuition attended to.*

Oct. 21. eo4w

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the ſubſcriber, a *Grey Mare*, ſwitch tail and a ſmall black ſpot on each ear, about 13¼ hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder thus, I A. Whoever will bring ſaid mare to me, near Four Mile Run, ſhall have a reward of FIVE DOLLARS. PETER VEITCH.

Nov. 2. eo3t‡

Alexandria County, ſ.

I do hereby certify, That Edcard Skidmore bro't before me Abraham Faw, one of the juſtices of peace for ſaid ounty, as an eſtray taken up by him, a dark red COW, about 8 or 9 years old, marked in the back part of the left ear with a ſlit, and on the upper part of the right ear with the ſame; her bag, belly and end of her tail white, the ends of her horns ſawed off, and appraiſed to five pounds, current money.

Given under my hand this 2d day of November, 1801.

ABRAHAM FAW.

The above notice is given, That whoſoever has loſt ſaid Cow may have her again, by applying to Edward Skidmore, living about ſeven miles from Alexandria, near the road leading to Leeſburg, on proving property and paying charges.

EDWARD SKIDMORE.

Nov. 5. 1aw3t‡

The Subſcriber has for Sale,

at the Houſe lately occupied by Dr. Kennedy, in Prince ſtreet,

Brown Sugar by the hogſhead or barrel,
Loaf and lump do.
Holland Gin by the pipe,
Liſbon Wine do.
Pepper by the bag,
Hyſonſkin Tea by the cheſt,
Raiſins by the keg.
Cordage by the hundred,
A few bls. Mackarel.

Grove Wright.

Sept. 21. 2aw

SPANISH HIDES.

JUST RECEIVED,

2000 Spaniſh Hides from Curracoa, and for ſale by

J. and J. H. TUCKER,

Who have in ſtore,

A few thouſand buſhels coarſe and fine Salt,
Malaga Wine in quarter caſks,
Loaf and Muſcovado Sugar in bls.
And excellent Claret in caſes of 1 and 2 doz. bottles.

Alſo,

A general aſſortment of Groceries and Carpenters' Tools, as uſual.

Sept. 12. eo

New Hardware Store.

The Subſcribers having commenced buſineſs under the firm of

Hamilton and Green,

offer for ſale at their ſtore, corner of Prince and Fairfax ſtreets, formerly occupied by Ricketts, Newton and Co. a general aſſortment of

Hardware & Groceries.

JAMES H. HAMILTON
CLEMENT GREEN.

Oct. 1. eo

Notice.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of captain *William Chapman*, deceaſed, are requeſted to furniſh the ſame to the ſubſcriber, properly authenticated, for ſettlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment——no longer indulgence can be given, but the accounts muſt be cloſed as ſoon as poſſible.

JOHN FOSTER.

Nov. 2. eo1m Adn'r,

VALUABLE LOTS

FOR SALE.

Five Lots on Duke ſtreet, near the corner of Pitt ſtreet, four of them 26 feet front, the other 25 feet 6 inches, by 102 feet deep; one of them corners on the ſtreet, another on an alley 18 feet wide, and all of them have an outlet to an alley 10 feet wide, on the ſouth end.—The price will be moderate and the terms of payment eaſy, only one fifth of the purchaſe money to be paid down, one half the remainder in 6 months and the other in twelve months from the ſale, with legal intereſt for the ſame.

If not ſold in a private way, before the 16th day of 12 mo. next, they will then be ſold at public ſale to the higheſt bidder.

Wm. HARTSHORNE, } *Attornies*
NICHOLAS SLUBEY, } *of Elizabeth Donaldſon.*

10 mo. 2. 1aw

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

KING-STREET a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.